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TWO CENTS.

GOV. OATES'

He is Laying Pipes for the Next Senatorship.

HANDLING THE PATRONAGE WELL

The Probable Free Silver Opposition Candidates.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

The senatorial fight is now well on in Alabama, although the legislature, which will decide this important question, does not meet until next August, and the selection of Senator will not occur until the following January. Governor Oates long ago announced himself as a candidate for the Senate, and it was no secret that he accepted the governorship, with a salary of \$3,000, instead of his place in the House of Representatives at \$5,000, with the purpose of using it as a wedge to open his way to the United States Senate.

Handling the Patronage Well. Alabamans in this city are watching with much interest the tactics of Governor Oates, which are said to be daily bringing followers to his cause and which will, doubtless, be an important element in the race for the senatorship. These tactics involve a judicious handling of Alabama state patronage, and no one is better qualified to place this patronage to the greatest advantage than is Governor Oates. As a soldier who lost an arm fighting the cause of his people Governor Oates stands greatly endeared to the Alabamans, and as a conendeared to the Alabamans, and as a constant mixer in politics ever since the war, even when he was devoting much time to his legal practice and to successful real estate transactions, he has become acquainted in every section of the state. There is no township in which he does not know the leading men of the democracy, and now that he is in the gubernatorial chair he is enabled to use this information to the best advantage.

As a Sound Money Candidate. Of course, the liveliest question in Alabama politics, as it is through the south and west, is that which deals with silver. Gov. Oates is a "sound money" man, and he has given voice to the sentiments on this subject in no uncertain tones. He believes that the free silver sentiment of his state is dying out, and that by the time the election of delegates to the legislature occurs, in next August, the state will be largely on his side of the money question. In the election of the delegates that are to compose tion of the delegates that are to compose the legislature that is to name a United States Senator Gov. Oates is said to be using his influence constantly and efficiently. The slates for delegates are already being made up, and everywhere that the governor can place a friend's name on a ticket as a delegate it is said that he is sparing no pains to do so.

His Probable Associate.

In every county of the state where an appointment is to be made Gov. Oates knows exactly the man who will carry the greatest influence with him, and when he has given him the preference he generally has won to his cause the influence of a dezen or more men of prominence, who are of advantage to him, either by keeping aloof from any opposition to his aspirations or by taking an active part in the campaign. Representative-elect Richard H. Clarke is also prominently named as a candidate for the senatorship, and many people give him the credit for Gov. Oates' nomination. At any rate, he carried his district, one of the most important of the residual property of the price for instance 14 cents is the price. district, one of the most important of the state, for Gov. Oates, and did him valuable service. It is thought that these two men will be the candidates (n the part of the "sound" money men of Alabama, and they both represent the "sound" money principle

with equal firmness.

Senator Pugh and Joseph F. Johnson of Birmingham are the free silver candidates in the democratic party of Alabama, and it is quite generally believed that if the free silver men gain the ascendancy there that one of them will be chosen for the United one of them will be chosen for the United States Senate. Mr. Pugh will make an effort to retain his seat in the Senate, while it has been no secret for a long time that Mr. Johnson, an important member of his party, aspired to come to Washington as a member of the upper house of Congress.

Populists Keeping Quiet. The populists just at present are not making as great a stir in Alabama as they were some time ago, and their greatest hope is that the democratic party of their state will pronounce for "sound money," in which case they expect to secure many votes of free silver democrats. It is not thought likely that the populists will unite with the republicans next year, as they realize that such action on their part would cause democrats who would like to vote for a free silver candidate to hold alcof rather than mix up with the republialcof rather than mix up with the republi-cans, who they are much less inclined to join hands with than they are with the pepulists. On the other hand, it is ar-gued that if the populists nominate a man free silver republicans will be unable to do anything except to vote for him, and that they will gain strength from the free sil-ver element of both parties. But Gov. Oates believes that the free sil-ver sentiment is dying out in this state.

ver sentiment is dying out in this state, that he will be nominated and elected to the United States Senate. He is bending every effert in that direction, and even those who are inclined to oppose him con-cede that he is doing his work well.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

Consul Chancellor Sends a Supplemental Report About Them.

Because of the large number of inquiries received, Consul Chancellor, located at Havre, has supplied the Department of State a supplemental report on horseless carriages. He says that bicycles and tricycles with the petroleum motor added weigh considerably less than 100 pounds. The price is about \$250. In order to get the machine in motion, the rider, after mounting, turns a top to admit the petroleum, which at the same time turns on an electric current, which ignites the vapor. He then propels the machine with his feet until he finds the motor is working. There is also in course of construction a somewhat similar machine to carry two persons. For the propulsion of ordinary carriages a kind of steam horse is used. The front wheels are removed, and an extra wheel attached to a projecting platform of the steam horse. In these engines coke is used for fuel, and there is no noise, smoke or steam. The weight is not greatly increased. Prices range from \$1.500 to \$2,500. Smooth roads are essential to the use of the carriage.

Honors to the National Flag

Secretary Lamont has directed that the new army regulations, which will shortly be distributed, shall contain the requirement that at the last note of "retreat." which each day marks the close of ordinary garrison or camp duties, and while the national flag is being lowered from the staff, the band shall play the patriotic air known as "The Star Spangled Banner which is so dear to every American citizen throughout the world. The regulations also contain the provision that whenever the national flag, carried by troops, passes officers and soldiers not in ranks, they shall salute it.

Nothing Known of the Intention of Other Republics in the Matter.

What Would Be the Effect So Far a Aiding the Revolutionists

is Concerned.

Save vague newspaper reports, nothing is

known at the State Department of the intention of any of the governments of other American republics to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists, and it is quite certain that no formal application for such recognition at the hands of the United States has been made up to this time. It is not perceived here how the insurgents can reap any substantial advantage at this time from such recognition, even if it were extended, and the only comfort that they would derive would be from the moral effect of an assent by an independent power to the proposition that they had assumed statehood

The Previous Revolution.

During the previous revolution in Cuba several of the South and Central American republics did recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents, but no benefit was derived therefrom. In the present case, if Mexico gave such recognition, aside from the moral effect, the practical result would be to estop the Spaniards from using Mexican soil or resources to operate against the insurgents. They could not buy any war vessels or equip any with munitions of war in Mexican ports, and Mexico would simply stand exactly neutral toward both parties.

To Aid in the Blockade. It is reported that Spain is now fitting out some small craft in the United States to aid the blockade of the Cuban coast. This proceeding would have to be stopped at once if the United States should extend recognition to the insurgents. Either side recognition to the insurgents. Either side could ship all the arms and munitions of war they cared to buy in the United States to Cuba, provided they go out as simple merchandise on regular merchant ships, and are not accompanied by a force of men whose object is plainly to arm themselves therewith for hostile operations after leaving our waters, but as this can be lawfully done at present, recognition would not extend any privileges now possessed by the insurgents in such case.

This Government's Position.

This Government's Position. But as far as the United States is concerned it took such a pronounced stand in the case of the late Brazilian insurrection that it could scarcely recognize the insurgents in the case of Cuba at present without a complete reversal of its position. It has held that to entitle them to recognition the insurgents must set up a seat of gov-ernment and maintain It; that they must ernment and maintain it; that they must issue money and must possess a navy to make effectual any blockade they wish to establish. In short, that they must have an actual de facto government, and so far the State Department is not informed that any of these requirements have been met in the case of the Cuban insurgents.

CONVICT LABOR IN GERMANY.

Reports of Consuls Show That Free Labor Cannot Compete With It. The State Department has collected, through its consular service, reports from a number of chambers of commerce and varia, for instance, 14 cents is the price for making a pair of trousers and \$1.09 for making an entire suit of clothes.

Machines are used in many prisons, especially in the manufacture of knitted goods. Hosiery of all kinds is made in many of the prisons. Some of the largest firms in this branch of industry employ convicts. The chief markets for the prison-made hosiery, according to the German reports, are Germany. England Turkey Brazil and are Germany. are Germany, England, Turkey, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The United States the Argentine Republic. The United States is not mentioned as among the markets for these goods, a fact which one of the consuls remarks upon as strange, in view of the fact that this country is one of the chief markets for Saxon hosiery. He appears to think that there is something concealed in this connection, and advises cooperation with dissatisfied free laborers to get at the facts. He thinks it possible to get at the facts. He thinks it possible to get at the facts. He thinks it possible to obtain information that we are getting mats, brushes, dolis, buttons, baskets, basket ware, hosiery, artificial flowers, readymade clothing and other a 'fieles from Germany which are the products of prison labor, but says that to do this it will be necessary to employ other means than the consular service for the work.

GETTING READY FOR CONGRESS.

Civil Service Commission to Increase Government Printing Office Eligibles. The civil service commission will continue to increase its list of eligibles for service in the government printing office by holding successive examinations of applican's. The next general examination takes place September 30, when all candidates for places in the book bindery, composing room, press room, stereotyping and electrotyping department can have opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for the

The eligible list for the government print ing office is already more than equal to all present or immediately prospective de-mand. The special strain that is looked forward to with some degree of anxiety is the period in December when the office must suddenly expand its capacity for work and meet the great amount of printwork and meet the great amount of printing put upon it by Congress. Then the force may require hundreds of new employes, in less than a week, and the demand on the civil service commission will come very near exhausting the list of eligibles. So far but five appointments have been made from names certified to the public printer by the commission. the public printer by the commission were all additions that the light work of the summer season required. There is an examination at the civil servlee building today of eighteen applicants
for positions as copyists of maps in the
Post Office Department. Fifteen of the

candidates are men; three women. Back at His Desk.

Postmaster General Wilson returned to Washington this noon, after a week's outing at his home in West Virginia. He has not yet made up his mind as to the Chickamauga trip. The prospect of a hot jour ney and an exciting, wearisome time of it may discourage nearly all the cabinet from attending.

Pensions Alfowed.

Maryland-Original widows, &c., Loatha Goldsborough, Hollywood, St. Mary's; Mary A. Shorter, Baltimore. Reissue, Philadelphils Drust, Barton, Allegany.

District of Columbia—Original, William Bahr, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington; Joseph P. Maibar, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington; John W. Neff,

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Twenty-five fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, seventeen of whom were to fill vacancies caused by deaths

or resignations.

That or an Extra Session of Congress Likely.

THE ADMINISTRATION UNCERTAIN

The National Legislature Might Not Give Relief.

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED

The Treasury Department found som small encouragement today in the fail of the price of exchange, the tendency of which is calculated to reduce shipments of gold. Unfortunately there is no assurance that this will amount to anything more than a "favorable sign."

The conviction is growing that matters cannot be allowed to run on without any relief measure until after Congress has met in regular session and had time to act. There is excellent reason to believe that the administration is convinced that it will be forced to do something, but as between a bond issue and an extra session of Congress the matter has not passed the stage of discussion and speculation.

Don't Want Congress on His Hands. Mr. Cleveland does not like to have Congress on his hands when he can avoid it He never has much confidence in good coming from this popular branch of the government. If it were not for the great unpopularity of bond issues among the people who vote at democratic primaries, as has been demonstrated by the criticism former issues excited, the probability of an extra session would hardly be worth discussing. As it stands now, it seems to be the choice of two dangers.

What the Administration Wants. An issue of bonds for the redemption of the greenbacks, which can be authorized only by Congress, is what the administrawould most like. But Mr. Cleveland would like to form some conclusion as to he probable attitude of Congress before the probable attitude of Congress before placing his reliance there. Mr. Reed's attitude on the proposition to authorize gold bonds, when that question came up in the House in connection with the offer of the syndicate to give more for the bonds if the word gold were inserted, encourages the hope that, inspired by the same motive of quieting business disturbance, he would aid the administration now.

They are not certain of this, however, nor are they confident that if he had the inclination he could secure the legislation they want. They remember that in the matter of gold bonds he stood by the administration almost alone among the republicans, and by doing so excited consid-

publicans, and by doing so excited considerable antegonism, though it was conceded that he was actuated by patriotic motives. He might be no more successful in inducing the House to authorize the redemption of the greentacks if he were willing to make the effort.

Opposition From Two Quarters. It is probable that the extreme protect tionists, as well as the silver men, would resist such a measure, and the threat is

made that a measure providing more revenue by a duty on wool would be insisted on as a part of the relief legislation. If this threat were not carried out in the House it would surely be in the Senate.

The outlook for speedy relief from Congress is, therefore, hardly promising enough to encourage the calling of an extra session. If there were any way of the President gent is little doubt that Congress would be alled together at once; but there is the rub. Looking at the situation from all sides, the new issue of bonds looms up in prospect.

FORGING THE CHAIN.

Durrant's Lawyers Say They Will Break It in Three Minutes. SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—Slowly

he prosecution is taking Theodore Durran up to the Emanuel Church door with Blanche Lamont, the murdered girl. The couple have now been traced to "The Mis sion"-to the corner of either Valencia and 21st streets or Valencia and 22d streets. If they got off the car at 22d street they were within 300 feet of the church door. The next move in the prosecution will un doubtedly be to bring out the testimony of Martin Quinlan, who says he saw Durrant and the young lady at 22d and Bartlett streets. Then will probably come the story of Mrs. Leake, who saw them enter the church, and then the reluctant tale of Organist King, to whom Durrant appeared, justy and flustered, and said he had been vercome by gas.

After this there is still the pawnbroker's

story of the attempt to pawn the dead girl's rings, and the other bits of corrobo-rative evidence to bolster up the main case And after all ...at is over the defense will begin the work of tearing the whole fabric to pieces—of rending the chain link from link: in proving innocence in the face of an appearance of guilt, or of leaving the whole case to be clouded with doubt and conjec-ture. The lawyers for the defense, in the face of all that is piled up against them, are easy and confident.
"We will clear him in three minutes," is an expression said to have been dropped by one of Durrant's attorneys.

TO AID THE CUBANS.

An Expedition Said to Have Left Key West.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.-The Times-Democrat's Key West special says: It is stated on reliable authority that an expedition consisting of several hundred well-equipped men left there at 2 o'clock Sunday morning for the Keys, where they are to meet a vessel that will take them to Cuba. For the past several days many Cubans have been arriving there and their actions have led the United States and Spanish authorities to believe they were fillbusters. These Cubans have all mys

teriously disappeared.

The Spanish consul cabled his suspicions to Havana and the gunboat Conde Venadito of Allianea notoriety has arrived to head off the expedition. The air is full of filibustering rumors and the arrival of the greatly excited the Cubans. gunboat left to cruise among the Keys and to intercept, if possible, the filibusters while they try to cross the gulf. There is little doubt that it has been arranged for an expedition to sail.

NO VESSEL SUNK.

Unfounded Rumor of a Steamship Disaster.

BERLIN, September 17.-The rumor which was in circulation here last night that a North German-Lloyd steamship had teen sunk, with 150 persons on board, has een proven to be unfounded.

Unlikely to Allow a Gold Premium LONDON, September 17 .- The Standard's financial article this morning says: President Cleveland is not likely to let gold go to a premium in New York during his adto a premium in New York during in su-ministration if a few sales of government bonds can prevent. So, when the gold syn-dicate has loaded up, we shall have an-other dose of its soothing mixture.

CUBAN RECOGNITION A. NEW BOND ISSUE THE MORA CLAIM DIPLOMATIC TACT

Attorney Paige Protests Against the Settlement Without Interest.

Secretary Olney Declines to Talk on the Subject-Rough Estimate of the Probable Distribution.

Mr. Nathaniel Paige, one of the attorneys for Artonio Mora in the claim which has just been settled, has protested to the State Department against the non-allowance of interest, but it is not believed at the department that the protest will amount to

It has been known all the time that Mr. Paige advocated holding out for the full million and a half, with interest, which would have brought the claim up to about \$2,300,000, but there were reasons which induced Mr. Olney to recommend the settlement of the claim on the basis agreed upon. He is said to have taken the view that if the Cuban insurrectionists should succeed in getting possession of the Island Spain probably would repudiate the entire debt.

A Formal Promise. Secretary Olney has promised Mr. Paige that he would consider his protest, but this promise is regarded as formal and of small importance. The claimant himself and all his attorneys, with the exception of Mr. Paige, agreed to the settlement before the draft was deposited at the State Department. Mr. Palge, when seen today, said that he thought it possible that Congress might reopen the question in view of the resolution of last session instructing for the collection of both principal and in-

terest, but declined to say to what extent he would press the point.

Mr. Paige was one of Mora's original attorneys. He has been in the case for twenty-five years. He-says it is impossible to state the amount covered by the assignments, all of which are on file in the State. Department but he thinks that after all ments, all of which are on file in the State Department, but he thinks that after all the assignments are paid Mr. Mora will have about \$700,000 left. Paige, also says that unquestionably some of the assignments were made for services never rendered, but he could not say what proportion was included in this class. Mr. Paige claims to have spent \$65,000 of his own money in prosecuting the claim.

Secretary Olney Declines to Talk. Secretary Olney declines to say anything about his plan of action for the collection or the disbursement of the Mora award. Although it is known as a fact, he even refuses to admit that Mora's attorney, Paige, has protested against the acceptance of the award without interest. It is understood that the draft secured from the Spanish minister Saturday in satisfaction of this claim will be forwarded to Ambassador Bayard for collection. It is drawn on the Spanish fiscal agent in London. Although he will not admit it, it is pretty well understood that Secretary Olney will not turn over any of the award to Mora or his counsel or to any person holding liens upon it, until he has had ample time to settle in his own mind all the legal questions involved in the matter.

Probable Distribution. Roughly stated, out of the amount reeived, \$1,449,000, Mora, the claimant, will receive about \$700,000, his principal attorneys, Paige & Rodriguez, about the same amount between them, leaving about \$49,000 to be distributed among a host of minor claimants. Secretary Olney hesitates to pay any of the claimants until he has established the rights of all. A record has heen kept at the State Department of ev-ery reported assignment.

Other Claims to Come Forward. undoubtedly bring to the front several other claims against Spain held by citizens of the United States. Chief among them is that of the heirs of Don Antonio Escoto y Ferrando, amounting to more than \$1,000,-

000.
The present holder of this claim, which is sixty years old, is Don Jose R. Escoto y Hernandez, a citizen of New Jersey. It is said that he is about to demand vigorous action in pressing his claim by the United States government

MRS. LANGTRY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

She Says Her Husband Has Failed to Support Her. SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.-Mrs.

Emilie Charlotte Langtry will today, through Attorneys Dunn and McPike, says the Examiner, file an action for divorce from her husband. Edward Langtry, in the superior court of Lake county, where the famous Jersey Lily has considerable property.

Her grounds for divorce from Mr. Langtry are specified as desertion and failure to provide for his wife and daughter, a girl of fourteen years. The complaint further of fourteen years. The complaint further alleges that there is no community property, and requests that the custody of the child, Jeanne, be awarded to the mother. It is understood that there will be no contest.

Several days ago dispatches from New York announced that the firm of Howe & Hummel of that city had mailed Dunn and McPike papers to be filed in court asking for a divorce on behalf of the Jersey Lily.

for a divorce on behalf of the Jersey Lily.

When seen upon the subject Messrs.

Dunn and McPike seemed reluctant to say arything about the case, but now that the papers are here, and are to be filed, Mr. McPike declares there is nothing to conceal.

Actorney McPike says that Mrs. Langtry is expected to return to her home in Lake county soon, as she has grown very weary of her histricnic ventures. The place will be made the center for a gay throng, and will tecome the rendezvous for people of distinction.

From this it is believed that Mrs. Lang-ry has definitely decided to abandon the stage. It is not known that she contem-plates a new matrimonial venture should her prayer for a release from the bonds which unite her to Edward Langtry be granted. She is expected to arrive in San Francisco within six weeks.

OMAHA'S COMMISSIONERS.

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the New Officials.

OMAHA, Neb., September 17.-A special the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: The supreme court this morning filed its deeision in the Omaha fire and police commission case with the clerk of the court. It is quite voluminous, comprising several thousand words, covering all of the points raised by the attorneys, and quoting many The decision, in substance, finds for the

new board of fire and police commissioners, and declares the act constitutional. Upon the point raised by attorneys for the old board, that Governor Holcomb did not attend the meeting of Churchill and Russell at the time the new board was named, the court holds that the interests of a state or municipality are not to be jeopardized by the action of one party. In conclusion, the court finds that In conclusion, the court finds that Broatch, Vandervoort and Foster are the lawfully constituted board of fire and po-lice commissioners of Omaha.

Going to Chattanooga,

Attorney General Harmon and Secrearies Herbert and Smith will leave here at 10:40 o'clock tonight for Chattanooga over the Southern road. They will have the use of the private car "West Virginia."

It Will Be Needed in the Coming Trip of the Philadelphia.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE RIVALRY

The Mohican Out of Commission Replaced by the Marion.

THE LANCASTER'S CRUISE

The Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific station, has dropped down to San Francisco from the Mare Island navy yard, prepara tory to making a cruise along the north Pacific coast, including a visit to the ports on Puget sound. Admiral Beardslee, commanding the station, will accompany the vessel on her trip. It will require the exercise of the greatest diplomatic tact for him to avoid giving offense to the rival cities of Tacoma and Seattle. -If he should happen to show the least preference for one over the other, or should keep his vessel in one port a minute longer than in the other, a merry war would result, and the matter would be undoubtedly made the subject of a municipal complaint to the Pres ident. An official of the Navy Department says that the only way in which Admiral Beardsiee can hope to escape a storm of seardsize can hope to escape a storm of indignation from one of these cities is for him to anchor the Philadelphia at a point midway between them, with a gangplank leading to each city; and even then he can hardly hope to escape the charge of discrimination. For these reasons the cruise of the flagship will be watched with interest by naval officers who "have been there."

The Mohican Out of Commission. Reports received at the Navy Depart ment show that the Mohican has been put out of commission and the Marion has been put in commission at the Mare Island navy yard. This result was accomplished by the transfer of the entire ship's company, bag and baggage from the for-mer to the latter. The Mohlcan has been in active service for nearly ten years, and has made an excellent record. She will be overhauled and repaired and will receive overhauled and repaired and will receive a new crank shaft, after which she will be equal to many years more cruising. She and the Marion are wooden cruisers of 1,900 tons displacement and are regarded as "old reliables," that is, they are always available for duty and invariably render a good account of themselves.

The Marion to Go to South America The Marion will be coaled and provisioned in a few days, and will then go to sea without further delay. Her first service will be a cruise to Central and South America for the purpose of relieving the Alert or Ranger, which have been on duty in the Ranger, which have been on duty in the torrid zone for many months, and are entitled to a change of climate. Inasmuch as the Ranger has been in those waters longer than the Alert, the probability is that she will be given the preference. The question as to which vessel the Marion will relieve will not be absolutely settled, however, until the Marion reaches her station. The Ranger is at Guayaquil and the Alert left Panama yesterday for the same port, in order to allow the former to proceed farther north.

Maneuvers in the North Atlantic. Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has informed the Navy Department that after coaling at Tompkinsviile, New York harbor, the New York, Minneapolis, Columbia, Raleigh and Montgomery will proceed to sea for exercise in maneuvers, in continuation of the program begun at Newport. The Columbia has just been added to the fleet. It is Admiral Bunce's purpose to cruise slowly along the coast to the south, with a view to a visit to Norfolk when necessary to replenish

coal bunkers. The Lancaster's Cruise.

The old wooden frigate Lancaster, which has just been transformed into a practice gunnery ship, is destined shortly to make a long cruise. It has been necessary to relieve 160 seamen attached to the vessels en the South Atlantic station. Their terms have about expired and the government is nave about expired and the government is obliged to bring them home. In order to do this with the least possible expense it is proposed to send the Lancaster to Rio de Janeiro. She will take down all the men necessary to recruit the three vessels men necessary to recruit the three vessels on that station and will bring back to New York all those who have been relieved. In making this long voyage the crew of the Lancaster will undergo instruction in gunnery, so that there will be no interruption in their regular course. The crew of the Lancaster is recruited from the more advanced classes of apprentices on the training ships Essey and tices on the training ships Essex and Alliance, as well as from seamen and lands-Alliance, as well as from seamen and landsmen in the navy showing special aptitude in gunnery. They receive final instruction on the Lancaster, and are then ready for active service on the warships. In this way the Lancaster acts in the nature of a

stepping stone from the training ships to the cruisers of war. TO PAY THE ARMY.

How Officers May Have Their June Accounts Settled. The paymaster general has been directed by Secretary Lamont to notify all officers

of the army that on receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted, checks on the National City Bank of 52 Wall street, New York, will be forwarded for the amounts in full.

The amount necessary to meet the deficiency due the enlisted men has been pro-vided by the transfer of certain unexpend-

rided by the transfer of certain unexpended balances.

The deficiency arose from the requirements of legislation enacted after the appropriation bill for the last fiscal year was passed, and for which sufficient provision was not made.

Crops in Argentine.

The bureau of the American republics has advices from the Argentine Republic that the acreage of wheat sown for the coming crop is larger than that of last year; the maize and linseed crops are smaller. It is also learned that there was exported from the port of La Plata in the month of July 23,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle, averaging, respectively, 143 and 1,500 pounds each. Of the twenty-four steamers employed in their transportation, twenty cleared for British ports, two for Belgium ne for France and one for Brazil,

Salvador to Extinguish Its Debt. The bureau of the American republics Is informed that a company has been incorporated in London with a capital of \$250, 000, which will acquire certain railways new under construction in the republic of Salvador and others already built. It is reported that the arrangement made by this company with the government will practically extinguish the public debt of Salvador.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today fo edemption, \$220,286. Government receipts: From internal revenue, \$296,875; customs, \$290,455; miscellaneous, \$4,589.

GRANT TO BE HONORED HERE

The Army of the Tennessee to Erect a Statue.

Election of Officers by the Society Discussing Col. Fred. Grant's Oration-Going to Chattaneoga.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 17 .- The Society of the Army of Tennessee reassem-bled at 10 a.m. for the second day's session The annual address of Col. Fred D. Grant was still the topic of comment and praise The society adjourned before noon to attend a reception by the citizens of Cincinnati at the Zoological Gardens. Major Hoyt Sherman reported in favor of St. Louis for the annual meeting next September adopted. Col. Fred D. Grant reported Gen O. O. Howard as the committee's selection for orator at St. Louis next year; adopted

with a stirring unanimity. A resolution was adopted to erect a statue of U. S. Grant at Washington, D. C., and ask the co-operation of Congress. President Dodge announced that he would name the Grant monument committee after

his return to New York.

The following officers were elected: President, G. M. Dodge of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, Ohio Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; vice presidents, Col. Nelson Cole, Missouri; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.; Capt. A. C. Kemper, Ohio; Capt. Jos. Dickinson, Washington; Capt. E. B. Hamilton, Illinois; Col. W. L. Shaw, Iowa; Col. George H. Hild, Missouri; Capt. S. S. Frowe, Illinois; Col. Milo Smith, Iowa; Col. J. W. Barnes, Missouri; Capt. Lewis Kellar, Ohio.

After the banquet tonight the members of the Army of Tennessee will take their berths in a special train of Pullmans on the Queen and Crescent, leaving at 7:30 tomorrow for Chattanooga to participate in the dedication of the national park at Chickamauga.

On Thursday night there will be a toint his return to New York.

Chickamauga.

Chickamauga.

On Thursday night there will be a joint meeting with the survivors of the confederate army of the Tennessee, at which the speakers are to be both Union and confederate generals.

Among those responding to toasts at the barquet here tonight will be Captain S. H. M. Byers, author of "Sherman's March to the Sea;" General Horace Porter, ex-Governor Foraker, Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, Colonel M. A. Cochran, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, John A. Logan, jr., Mrs. Mary Logan Pearson, General D. B. Henderson and Colonel Gilbert Pierce.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED.

This Morning's Session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 17.-The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Independent

Order of Odd Fellows met this morning at The grand sire appointed the following special committee on buildings and hall: J. Otis Humphrey, Illinois; S. T. Parsons, Missouri; Alfred S. Pinkerton, Massachu setts; A. C. Cable, Ohio, and Francis N. Rea, Pennsylvania. The duty of the committee is to report the condition of build-

ings and halls. Lewis Van Norden, representative from Lowis Van Norden, representative from Ohio, attempted to have a radical change made in the secret work of the order. He offered a resolution that a universal password and grip be adopted for the initiatory degree in subordinate and Rebekah lodges; a committee of three past grand sires, ap-pointed to formulate the password and

grip.
Objection was made, and the resolution was referred to the proper committee.
Resolutions bearing on the same subject were introduced by Pennsylvania and Inverse introduced by Pennsylvania and diana representatives, but they, too, were referred to the proper committee.

The Arkansas delegation is making a

The Arkansas delegation is making a strong effort to secure the next session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for Hot Springs. A resolution to this effect was offered, but it was laid over until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

The grand sire appointed Colonel M. F. Dowd, editor of the Odd Fellows' Souvenier of St. Louis, official reporter of this session.

session.

A number of appeals came up from grand lodges in New York, Colorado, California, Indiana, Massachusetts and British Columbia, but in all cases the recommendations of the committee were approved.

There was a big parade this afternoon.

CAUTIOUS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Determined Not to Allow Cholera Footbold.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17 .- Three ressels are at the quarantine station at Angel Island. They are the Pacific mai steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, the Honolulu packet S. C. Allen and the British ship Merioneth, from the port of Rio de Janeiro. The government authorities on the island are hard at work fumigating passengers, baggage, freight, ballast and vessels. The utmost pains are being taker to prevent the introduction of cholera from

Honolulu or the orient. When the Rio de Janeiro left Nagasaki the cholera was prevailing, and in two weeks there had been seventy-one cases and fifty-one deaths. The steamer did no go to the dock at Nagasaki, but everything that she took on board was transferred to her by boat. In a similar manner she took

goods that had come by steamer from Shanghai. At Nagasaki it was stated that no whites had taken the cholera. At Yokohama there was cholera, but according to the captain, it was not in the city, but inland. In two weeks there had been forty-seven cases and thirty-five been forty-seven cases and thirty-five deaths. The steemer took cargo at Yoko hama, consisting of silks and curios. No whites had suffered with the cholera at

On arrival at Honolulu every precaution was taken. The steamer anchored in the cation with the shore except by board. At th time the cholera was increasing. The state ment signed by Ellis Mills, the consul gen eral, gives the number of cases as fifty erat, gives the number of cases as firty-eight and the number of deaths as forty-four. The steamer did not use water from Honolulu even for washing the decks. While in the outer harbor the steerage was fumigated with sulphur. According to the statement of the City of Rio Janeiro's surgeon, there was no case of the disease on the vessel from the time she

the disease on the vessel from the time she left Hong Kong.

After listening to this statement and ex-amining the papers offered in substantia-tion, Dr. Chambers gave it as his opinion that as more than seven days had elapsed since the steamer left Honolulu there wa no possibility of the cholera being carried after all the fumigation, and in spite of all the precautions taken. He went to see the board of health and was overruled by that body, who recommended the detention of the steamer and her fumigation at the island. The steamer went to Angel Island quarantine station after removing her

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Double Trugedy on the Streets of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 17 .- Because Mrs. Jessie Curtis would not return the illicit love of Charles Poole, a steamship purser, he made a desperate attempt on the public street this morning to take her life and his own.

In the latter case he succeeded, as he her life and his own.

In the latter case he succeeded, as he died almost instantly after putting a 38-caliber bullet in his head. Mrs. Curtis was fatally wounded.

WHERE WAR RAGED

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Veterans Wandering Over Lookout

REVISITING SCENES OF 30 YEARS AGO

Varied Emotions Called Up by the Occasion.

MANY LEADERS ON HAND

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn., September 17.-Famous warriors, leaders of Union and cor federate forces, are arriving in numbers. It has come to that pass where less than the commander of a brigade is a person of small consequence in the crowd. The situation has also reached the stage where it matters little which side the soldier fought upon as to the interest with which he is regarded. Every one seems devoured with curiosity to hear the details of the great battles from the men who led the contending armies. Three big ex-confederates, Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Gen. Joe Wheeler of Alabama and Gen. N. N. Cox of Tennessee, were the centers of interested groups at the hotel last night. Gen. Cox and Gen. Wheeler figured conspicuously in the Chickamauga fight, and are, of course, replete with historical reminiscences.

The National Park was thronged all day with sightseers, who traversed the magnificent roads in vehicles and tramped through the woods locating salient points of the battle. The park commission has marked and designated every acre of the ten square miles, so that it is possible for one to start in at the beginning and follow the fight as it progressed during the two days' struggie. The place where the gallant Pat struggie. The place where the gallant Pat Cleburae hurled his ranks of gray-coated fighters against the enemy, the spot where the Minnesota volunteers heid their hill the livelong day against repeated charges and retired at nightfall, when the enemy was tired of facing the leaden hall, the ridge where Gen. H. V. Boynton planted the flag that charge after charge failed to dislodge, and a hundred other points of equal interest were surrounded by eager crowds all day. Old men who took part in the battles, and have been limping through life these two and thirty years, found their youth again when they reached the memorable spot, and would go storming up the declivities as if they never knew an ache or pain.

able spot, and would go storming up the declivities as if they never knew an ache or pain.

The appearance of the country is said to have changed but little, and they have no trouble in locating themselves. I found one old fellow leaning against a big pline tree, peering out cautiously from behind the trunk, and occasionally chuckling gleefully to himself, "it's the same tree I fired from behind when the enemy charged up the hill." he said. "I tell you, I was glad to get behind it, too."

It is easy to imagine that the great pline seemed to him an old friend. The veterans poked around in the ground for minic balls and slugs of lead, relics of the lattic, and many of the deadly missiles were raked up from the mold where they had lain since 1853.

Snodgrass Hill, that earthly spot which, for the greater part of one whole day was an annex of hell, attracts all of the visitors. Nearly every soldiers knew that place, coming somewhere near it in the two-days' fight, and has a story to tell of its horrors and its glories. At this time, however, the horrors of the battle are entirely ignored. Every man speaks but of the glory of the affair, of the stubborn resistance, the wild charges, and the great victories.

Tribute is paid only to valor and tri-

sistance, the wild charges, and the great victories.

Tribute is paid only to valor and triumphs, and it is seldom one touches the minor keys of misery that come in its train. Sometimes you come across an old msn and his wife, who are visiting the spot where their boy went down; then it is different. The old fellow will tell, with sparkling eyes, of his lad's career and glorious death, but her eyes speak another story—it is then you hear the minor key. At the battlefield there is very little of the spirit of reunion between the opposing veterans. The confederate and Union lines are shown in distinct lines of demarkation, and the visitors naturally follow their tion, and the visitors naturally follow their sympathies in looking over the field Re-union may be all well enough over the oc-casjonal civic campfire, far from the scene of the strife and when the canteen has made its rounds of the circle, but the sight of these hills and ravines, of guns and batteries, of monuments marking fallen lead-

teries, of monuments marking fallen leaders, is too apt to arouse memories too stirring for peace and brotherly love to nestle very closely in their breasts.

At intervals over the field are scattered camping parties of veterans who have arranged their tents upon the familiar places and are making a bivouac upon the old camp ground. To many of them it is the first visit since those piping days of war, and to them, of course, the occasion possesses a spirit of sentiment which others cannot realize. The dedication ceremonies are to be of an elaborate order and will be attended by immense throngs. Gen. Boynton and others in charge of the proceedings are working night and day completton and others in charge of the proceedings are working night and day completing the details and will make the affair a success. Col. Bright, the sergeant-atarms of the Senate, has sent an advance guard of his employes to prepare for the coming of the congressional party, and the officials will be taken care of in good order.

N. O. M.

Everything in Rendiness.

By Associated Press, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 17 .-Everything is in readiness for the dedication of Chickamauga battlefield as a national park. The big grand stand and the big tent, which for years did service for Barnum, are up, and the national commissicners are now resting on their oars, waiting for the men who will take part in the exercises. The crowd is far larger than the exercises. The crowd is far larger than the citizens of this city had expected. They put the limit at 30,000 strangers, and already more than that number are here, and every hour special trains are coming in, adding thousands to the crowd.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio is expected tonight at 9:30. He will be accompanied by Gen. Howe, his staff and a party of friends.

Gov. Matthews of Indiana and Com-

Gov. Matthews of Indiana and Com-mander-in-Chief of the Grand Army I. N. Walker, with their staffs and a number of friends, came in this morning on a special train of Wagner coaches. Vice President Stevenson and a party of friends are expected on a special train at 8

friends are expected on a special train at 8 o'clock this evening.

Among the distinguished arrivals are Gen.
J. C. Kirk of Kansas, Gen. J. B. Morgan of Quincy, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohlo, Gen.
John Beatty, C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. Aquilla Wiley and Capt. J. C. McElroy, all of Ohlo; Col. Wm. Vance, Capt. Peter Hand and Dr.
H. W. Brewer, Maj. E. A. Blodget of Chicago. Gov. Altgeld of Illinois and his staff are to arrive this evening. are to arrive this evening.

Gov. Morton and his staff are expected to-

morrow morning. The senatorial and congressional parties will arrive on a special train tomorrow morning. Gen. Absalon Bayard and Gen. J. J. Reynolds of Washtrain tomorrow morning. Gen. Absalon Bayard and Gen. J. J. Reynolds of Wash-ington and a party of friends came in to-

Granted a Respite.

RICHMOND, Va., September 17.-The supreme court at Staunton today granted a writ of error in the case of Pokey Barnes and Mary Abernathy, two negro women who were to be hanged next Friday for the murder of Mrs. Pollard in Lunenburg county. This means that the court will hear arguments for a new trial, and stay the execution.

Mountain Paths.